ing this year, at private sale, for

minared content-pull-tation hands.

In the state of the year, at grivate cale, for impulsion derivations year, at grivate cale, for incident other valuable negroes, (in ions to said the derivative of the very best and most according to the state of the very best and most according to the cale of the said that, or a light of the said that, or a light of the said that the said th

e egona. sod advantagos were never b-fore presentos trict.
In fertility, facilities for transportation, and equal, if not superior, to any in the cotknow that personal investigation will it overy one that no portion of the Union cane-trake? region of Alshama. (or cash or on time, one of the most beau-

of blooded burses; among which are the cele-

. Feb. 11, 1856.

Land Warrants.

PRISTANISLAS BEINIFZ, regular partitioner of her p. Office, 231 corner F and Fourteenth erceis. Cons. m. 0, n. m., m. 3, p. m. aving returned from Europe with in

From Paris and New York. AME DEVOS's milithery has arrived, and is now opened or inspection at The Lakes, 304 Pennsylvania avenue to the attention of the ladies of Washington, Georgetown, &s.,

or Sale... Twenty-three Thousand Acres of Land. Fwenty-three Thomsand Acres of Land.

r offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the followed and alsayer county, Indiana, 1,500 acres; in 6,576 acres; in Iroquois county, Ilimois, 940 acres; in 1,500 acres; in Iroquois county, Ilimois, 940 acres; in iroquois county, Ilimois, 940 acres; in iroquois county, 640 acres; in Iroquois county, 640 acres; in Frankliss county, 640 ac

see of the remaining States and Territories for the control of the Front Restorative. He will treat with parties for the Chustician, Artanese, Alabaran, Plainting, Georgia, North, Francistana, Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Washington Territory, Nebraska and Kannas, Minnessah, orthwestern Territory, New Mexico, and the island of a the Hay always of the Hay always which will represent the Link of the Link (LDC), No. 386 H street, will represent the

Privaryleman arenus and Fourteenth street,

Washington, D. C.

His Brooke's English and French Boarding and Day School, Seem Buildings, No. 126 Perropiounia assesse.

THE trend ension of this institution will commune on Monday, Pubmary 4, 1856.

I Commissioner of Principles to grant me a duplicate of a 40-acre had-bonnty warrant, issued to me under the law of September 1904, and combered \$4,003, for my services is the war of \$183-75, which warrant has been bet, and which has never been assigned, Proced, or located by me, or by my authority.

JOHN ROSS.

KETCH Book of Meister Harl; by C. G. Lemand.



Daily Amion.

NUMBER 291

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1856.

Splendid Schemes for March, 1866. GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS, Wilmington, Delaware

VOLUME V.

\$36,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARS. Class 55, for 1456.

drawn at Witmington, Del., on Saturday, March 15, 1856. 78 number lottery-13 drawn bal

5-36 000 1 prize of.
20,40 15 prize of.
10,000 15 do
7,500 15 do
6,000 25 do
2,500, 200 do Tickets \$10-balves \$5-quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 28 whole tickets, 81 to 70 do 26 half do 70 Do do 26 quarter do 35

865,0.01 STATE OF DELAWARE.

\$40,000 ! Louicry for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE. To be drawn at Wilmington, Det., March 29, 1856.
75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.

Trokets \$10—haives \$5—quarters \$2 50.
Scates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$140
bo do 25 haif do 70
lyo do 2 quarter do 35

Brilliant Schemes for April, 1856.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,

840,000 !

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

\$51,000. Lettery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE. Cinas No. 78, for 1836. To be drawn at Wilmington, Det. on Saturday, April 12, 1876.
78 number lotters—14 draws ballots.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$150 00 100 do 26 taff do 90 00 100 do 26 quarter do 45 00 100 do 96 eighth do 22 50

837,500 (

Witmington, Del., on Saturday, April 19, 1856 78 number lettery-12 drawn ballot

Tickets \$10-haives \$5-quarters \$2 50.

\$67,1001 Lottery for the benefit of the

STATE OF DELAWARE. Cines M. for 1856.

United States Court of Claims.

CARD.

CARD.

The remaining States and Territories for the control of fine fleaturature. He will treat with parties for the cime, Artanese, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North-eyivana, Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, nigent Territory, Nedersaka and Kassas, Minnesski, and Editor, Minnesski, and Minnesski, and

N B.—J. C Devervox is a commissioner of the Court of Claims. Jan 21—Stawnfif [Intel.]

R. J. WALKER A. LOUIS JANIN have formed a part hereby for the management and triel of cases in the Suprem. Court of the United States and in the Court of Casma. Address Washington Cay, D. C. Jan 2-addiff

United States Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA. From Ashoville, by Salphur Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forkii of Pigeon, Waynesville, Pru, Scotta Creek, Frankiin, Skoneh, Teimesee River, Aquone, Rima Tennessee, Valleynown, and Tomatha, to Murphy, 126-% miles and back, twice a work, in two borse coaches, Leave Ashoville Monany and Thomeday at 4 a m; Arrive at Murphy setteday and Theoday at 4 a m; Arrive at Ashoville meat days by 13 p m.

Arrive at Ashoville next days by 15 p m.

roin Cleaveland, Tenn., by Chataly, Wansville, Bruton, Pelton, Fpringtown, Tower Fairs, Coker Crick, Turie Town, N. C., Lewrel Valley, Persumon Creek, and Notta, to Murphy, 77 miles and buck, twice a week, in two-horse conches. to varphy, r muce our concess, conclus, conclus, conclus, conclus, conclus at the property of the concess of th

NOTES.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such comissions not antistictorily explained tirrec times the pay of the trip may be decucted. For arrivals far behind time as to break connection with depending maths, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourties of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fless with the imposed, uncless the delinquency be promptly and sanisfactorily explained by certificates of p-sunsators or the affidavits of other creditable p-rootes, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for sufficing it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or tost; and for refusing, after demand to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, welicited on the route. The Postmaster General may amoul the contract for repeated failures to run agree by it centract, for disobeying the post effice laws or instructions of the department, or for assigning the contract with out the assess of the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule. He may also order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a pro real increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a pro real increase or the schedule. may alter the schedule. He may also order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a pro wa increase of the ron-tract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at pro rate decrease of pay, if he allow one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with The rids should be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "Mail Proposals for North Carolina or Tennesses." The cutacts to be executed and returned to the department by or before the "the of May, 1866. For further particulates to conditions to be incorporated in the centracts bidders may see aparaphies advertisement for conveying mails in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Iowa, of 1854.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

United States Mail. MISSISSISPI.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Pebruary 25, 1856. PROPOSALS for conveying the mail of the United States from Ju-ly 1, 1865, to June 30, 1856, on the following route, will be re-ceived at the Contract Office of this Department until 3, p. m., of Arril 30 next, to be decided by the 7th of May following:

7484 From Charleston, Miss., by Month of Cold Water, Mitchell's Cross Roads, Mound Place Moor's Bayen, and Swan Lake, to Mcleon, Ark., 73 miles and inck, once a week.
Leave Charleston Monday at 7, a. m.;
Arrive at Helena next day by 9, p. m.;
Leave Helena Wednesday at 7, a. m.;
Arrive at Charleston next day by 9, p. m.;

NOTE.

The Postmastic General may are:

The Postmastic General may are:

an increme of acretice by allowing therefor a pre rate increase on
the contract pay. He may also curtait are discontinue the service,
in whish or in port, at pre rate decremes of pay, allowing one
month extra componention on the amount of service dispensed
with Ride should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmatter General" superscripted "Proposal for No. 746, Missistant Postmatter General" superscripted "Proposal for No. 746, Missistant postper further institutions see pampilies unvertisement for conveying
the nails in Alabama, Mississeppi, &c., of itset and itse

JANGS CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1856.

Washington, March 25, 1856.

N the petition of J N. & S. W. Lesk and Zachariah Boeson and D. Rowman, administrator of Jacob Deardorff, decreased, of Wayne councy, Indiana, praying for the extension of a potent gast-red to J N & S. W. Lesk, J Deardorff, & Z. Boeson, June 27, 1842, For an improvement in "the st. am generator" for evven years from the expension of said museus, which take place on the 67th red of the council o

THREAD LACE GOODS, EMB: OIDERIES, &c.

The subscribers have just receive from N. w York a full assortment of the above-admed goods which have been selected with great care from the most recent importations, embracing all the new-det upper of-

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES T. JAMES,

OF RHODE BLAND, On the new Tariff Bill; delivered in the Secate of United States, March 20, 1856.

Mr. PRESIDENT: On the presentation of this bill to the Schate, its importance demands of me some explanation, as well as a statement respecting the object of its provisions, my views on the subject, and the reasons which will in-

well as a statement respecting the object of its provisions, any visws on the subject, and the reasons which will induce me to vote for it. In doing so, I will not occupy your attention for a great length of time. The bill has been prepared with great care and deliberation, and, in any estimation, is admirably calculated to meet the wishes of the common ity in general.

Mr. President, I am an advocate for the doctrine of free trade, as far as that doctrine can be carried out in conformity with the legitimate laws of trade, and consistently with the common interests of our country. I am not in favor of high duties for the protection of any one or more interests, or branches of enterprise, by which one may be benefited at the expense of another. But, sir, I hold that when any bratch of business that tends to promote the common good, and to increase the national wealth, and to render our country less dependent on foreign aid, is established amongst us, it is but just and right, and in full accord with our national institutions, and with patriotic fieling, that it receive the fostering care of government, when that can be done without loss to the government, or injury to the public or to individual interests.

With these views, sir, I discard all political hobbies connected with this question, and, regardless of all standards to

With these views, sir, I discard all political hobbies connected with this question, and, regardless of all standards of political orthodoxy, my mode of action shall be such as in my judgment may be best calculated to promote the interests of my country, and, at the same time, just and right. I may be deficient of that political espacity which professes to detect encrochments on pure democracy in every professe to detect encrochments on pure democracy in every professe to some mode to extend encouragement to our domestic industry. But I have yet to learn if it be not possible to devise some mode by which an object so desirable and valuable may be reached which, instead of outraging democratic principles, will perfectly harmonize with them, and fully and properly come within the pale of the legitimate laws of trade. Such a measure is, in my humble judgment, proposed by this bill. It is, in my opinion, admirably calculated for the great objects it has in view without encroaching at all on democratic principles, or the true inescroaching at all on democratic principles, or the true in-

terests of any porton of the community.

Mr. President, tils bill does not propose a tariff embraeing duties imposed for the purpose of protection. It is framed on the primaple of reducing the duties on foreign imports to the procer revenue standard; or, in other words. imports to the procer revenue standard; or, in other words, to raise a revenue adequate only, as near as may be, to the actual wants of the government—an amount to which only, it is now, I believe, generally conceded, the government has the legitimate right to tax the people. The articles embraced in this bill, it will be perceived, are separated into four classes: Class A consists only of spirituous liquors, which are to pay aduly of eighty per cent. ad coaleren. Class B embraces al articles that now pay a duly of thirty per cent, and over except aritinous liquors, together per cent and over, except spirituous liquors; together with one or two oners which now pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. In his list are comprised most of the artifive per cent. In his list are comprised most of the arti-cles of foreign matufacture, and which enter into the gene-ral consumption. C is a free list, including raw materials for manufacturers, mechanics, &c., which are produced either not at all in this country, or to no great extent. And the class marked I is composed of articles not enumerated in either of the other lists, and taxed with a duty of twenty

sion of its provisions, of which there are always made importers at all times ready to avail themselves, that the payment of about one-half the tax on the most costly articles consumed by the rich is evaded, while, on the coarser and cheaper articles consumed by the poor, the full amount is paid. And so long as our laws remain as at present, so long will these abuses continue. One powerful reason which will induce me to vote for this bill is, what I consider the effectual barrier it presents against this system of frauds.

Sir, in the United States the increase in the growth of soider the effectual barrier it presents against this system of frauds.

in this country of as fine texture, as good quality, and as good color and finish, as can be had in Europe. Many such cloths have been made here; but they have been made at a heavy loss, and, consequently, the manufacture has ceased, and none are now made. The reasons of this are, first, broadcloths, to compete with the best European article cannot be made entitled of American word. article, cannot be made entirely of American wool. It requires a large proportion of stock to mix with this, which must be imported from abroad. On that wool is imposed by the present law a duty of thirty per cent, precisely equal to the duty on the foreign manufactured article; while the wool that cuters into the latter article in Europe pays no duty at all. Yet all the wool used in England in the manufacture of fine broadcloths is imported into that country, there being none raised there suitable for the purpose. The native English wool is wrought up into coarse broadcloths, negro cloths, carpets, &c. For those articles we have no native raw material. American wool is of a description too good for such uses, and hence we are debarred from the manufacture of either fine or coarse woulen cloths without the payment of a duty of thirty per cent, on the raw material, which comes either fine or coarse woellen cloths without the payment of a duty of thirty per cent, on the raw material, which comes to British manufacturers free. Add to all this the fact that all the drugs and dyestuffs used by the European manu-facturers come to them free of duty, and we have the rea-sons why the manufacturer of woollen goods in America cannot afford to continue his business. In this way the foreign manufacturer has the advantage—an advantage we give him by means of our present tariff of duties. What the woollen manufacturer wants is the relief which this bill would grant him through the medium of this free list. the woolien manufacturer wants is the relief which this bill would grant him through the medium of this free list. With this and the present duty on the foreign manufac-tured article he can protect himself; and he will furnish you with as good an article, and as cheap, as can be pro-cured from Europe: provided you, also, as this bill pro-poses, erect an efficient barrier against frands on the reve-nue. In doing this, you will benefit others quite as much as you will benefit him. What I have said of the manu-facture of woollers is just as applicable to many other

facture of woollens is just as applicable to many other branches of manufactures and mechanics. Mr. President, I am aware that it is said by some that to abolish the import duty on wool, though it would favor the manufacturer, would operate against the wool-grower, by throwing the market open to the foreign producer withut any restriction. But, sir, what I have already said on out any restriction. But, sir, what I have aiready sau on the subject, if duly considered, will fully obviate this objection. The wool that we import is a different article from our own, and therefore cannot come in direct competition with the latter; nor have we, to any extent, in this country, an article that can answer as a substitute for it. On the other hand, the more of the foreign wool there is imported and manufactured, the greater quantity of American wool will be required to compound with it, and of an wool will be required to compound with it, and of ourse the demand will be more extensive, and the market etter. I cannot, therefore, see, sir, how it is possible, or a what way, the American produce can be at all injured y the removal of this duty. In fact, some of the princi-al wool-growers in the United States have declared it as heir opinion that they would be benefited by it. Mr. Fresident, the experience of Great Britain affords us a perfective lesson on this metre. For early, able levid

an instructive lesson on this matter. Formerly she levied

an instructive lesson on this matter. Formerly she levied a duty on imported wool, which, not at first appearing to answer the purpose, was increased, until, in the year 1819, it amounted to fifty-six shillings sterling per hundred pounds, or about twelve cents per pound. Finding they had made a mistake, in five or six years afterwards they reduced it to one penuly per pound, in face of the clamor-tous opposition of the wool-growers. They, however, soon became satisfied of the beneficial effects of the reduction, and in 1844 the day, was confirmed and what became satisfies of the beneficial effects of the reduction, and in 1844 the duty, was entirely abolished. And what was the result of the measure? In the year 1800 the amount of wool imported was, in round numbers, 8,600,000 pounds, and the home product 92,544,000 pounds. In 1850 the imports were 77,000,000 pounds, and the home product 275,000,000. In 1855 the home product had increased to 300,000,000 pounds. The removal of the duty on foreign wool, which operated as a heavy burden on the British manufacturer and as a premium to foreign manufacturers gave a stimulus to the home manufacturer, whose business

country.

Sir, it is evident that the interests of the grower and manufacturer of wool are too intimately blended to admit of separation without injury to both. When the price of wood becomes so high that it cannot be manufactured with cut a loss, the mills, of course, must stop. Wood will then become a drug, and the wool-grower suffer, in his turn, from the effects of a dull market and low prices. A steady market, at remunerative prices, must be much more to his interest than the very frequent and extreme fluctuations which now constantly occur. But this state of things must

Law Parlierance, and the property of the prope

of duty. Permit me, sir, to illustrate this statement by facts which are within my own knowledge.

Experience has fully shown that, when the proper materials are at hand, broadcloths can be manufactured good saluded to is owing to the reduction in the cost of in this country of as fine texture, as good quality, and as

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The name of no person will be antered upon our books, un-

The GOUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during the sea

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QJ-POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by scading us rive DAILY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed; or rive SEMI-WERKLY subscribers, with \$25 exclosed, will be en-

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the po of which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves

erms proportioned to the above annual rate

Mr. President, up to the person when the manuscure or cotton was introduced into this country, and indeed, for many years subsequent, comparatively very little improvement had been made in the machinery for the purpose from the days of Arkwright. Even the power loom, invented before 1790, was not brought into use in England ill after our last war with that country. When, however, it seemed likely that we were to become competitors in this business, the British machinist commenced the race of improvement in machiners, to facilitate the manufacture of goods, to reduce their cost, and thereby to counteract the effect of our duties. The American machinist scepted the challenge, and entered on the race of improvement. The British manufactures adopted the power from The American did the same; and, up to the present moment, there has been a continuous rivalry between the two countries, in the race of improvement and invention, in which we have never been behind. By this mans, sir, with the aid, of course, of increased skill, has the reduction of fifty-two cents been made in the cost of a yard of cotto cloth. To this means has the British manufacturer been driven by American competition. That competition could never have been carried out by us without government protection. The ducties imposed, therefore instead of having enhanced prices to the consumer, have been the indirect means of reducing them at least seventy per cent. Sir, these are facts which challenge contradiction. Without such qualifying circumstances, the theory that high duties make high prices would be correct. As it is not so, I hazard subting in purchase by means of duties, have, in consequence of the reduction in prices, saved more money than the manufacture with the country to any great extent. But high protective duries for the sake of protection are not now asked for, and I trust, sir, we shall be willing to extend the small measure of religious course, and the quantity manufactured in the United States per annum is about six hundred per cent. is

fracturer the serioulturist to build up a market at home than to seek a foreign one. Mr. President, suppose we were to admit the argument noticed as a valid one, what would be the conclusion? Why, sir, we must withhold all relief and encouragement from manufacturers and mechanics, and deprive the country of the benefits of their operations, to make a European market for the products of the soil. In my views this would be but a measure of protection to the agricultural tity-calarged interest, greatly to the injury of many others, and to some entirely ruinous. But, sir, the argument is not a valid one. It is ake not only consistency, but truth.

Sir, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, the value of breadstuffs of all kinds exported from the United States was about \$45,000,000. Add to this amount the value of all animal products exported, and the amount is \$66,500,000. But it will be recollected that the war in former ones about one hundred per cent. To offset this

any within seed every theresizes. When the form the product of the first content of the first